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AUTHOR Johnson, Julia
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ABSTRACT

The glossary is one of twenty in various subject areas of vocational education designed to assist the student in vocabulary mastery for particular vocational education courses. They are part of the Vocational Reading Power Project, Title III, E.S.E.A. This glossary is for a course in medical office assisting. It is divided into two parts: one provides the student with two definitions for each term listed; the second part lists the same words with space for the student's definition. It is intended that upon completion of the course, mutually agreeable definitions for each term will be arrived at by the instructor and the students. These definitions will be made available to future students taking the course. (AG)

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MEDICAL OFFICE ASSISTING
Glossary of Key Words

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Vocational Reading Power
E.S.E.A. Title III

Prepared by: Julia Johnson
Instructor Medical Office Assisting
Northwest Oakland Area
Vocational Education Center

Vocational Reading Power Project
Title III, E.S.E.A.
Roy J. Butz, Ed.D.
J. Kenneth Cerny, Ed.D.
Jules H. Shrage
Lawrence J. Shepanek
Lynne E. Wick

Ruth Kobb
Mary Catherine Coyle

Oakland Schools

2100 Pontiac Lake Road
Pontiac, Michigan 48054
313-338-1101

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To The Student

This Glossary of Key Words was prepared to help you in your course. The words that follow were judged by your instructor to be the most important for you to understand.

Directions

The Glossary is divided into two parts. The first part lists the key words at the left side of the page. Across from the key words are two definitions for that word. The "A" definition is more difficult and specific. The "B" definition is easier and more general. During a learning activity, you are to use both definitions to help you understand. After the learning activity, you are to write your definition of the word as you understand it.

The second part just lists words. There is space for you to write your understanding of those words. Also, at the end of the booklet are blank lines. Here, you and your instructor will list and define the words which were left out.

At the end of the course, your definitions and the instructor's definitions will be joined together. These will be printed and given to the students who come after you have graduated. It is hoped that, with your help, the future students of vocational education will be greatly benefited.

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a) PRIMARY
b) SECONDARY

TECHNICAL

ABDOMEN	a) That part of the body lying between thorax and pelvis. b) Area of body below chest, in general area of navel, commonly referred to as "stomach or belly."
ABDOMINAL	a) Pertaining to abdomen. b) About or concerning the abdomen.
ABCESS	a) Localized collection of pus caused by suppuration in a tissue, organ or confined space. b) An area of infection in tissue with pus, i. e. boil or pimple.
ADENITIS	a) Inflammation of a gland. b) Swelling and redness of gland - may be painful, i. e. neck glands.
ADRENAL	a) Near the kidney, adrenal gland, attached to the top of kidney. b) Ad - meaning near to, renal meaning kidney. Near to the kidney, adrenal gland, attached to the top of kidney.
ALCOHOLISM	a) A morbid state caused by excessive consumption of alcohol, interferring with a patient's health and social or economic functioning. b) A disease condition caused by too much drinking of alcoholic beverages, with breakdown of physical health and mental and social functioning.
AMENORRHEA	a) Absence of menstruation. b) Without having any menstrual periods, (a- without, men- month, rrhea- runny).

TECHNICAL

ABDOMEN

ABDOMINAL

ABSCESS

ADENITIS

ADRENAL

ALCOHOLISM

AMENORRHEA

a) PRIMARY
b) SECONDARY

ANEMIA	a) A state characterized by deficiency of either hemoglobin or erythrocytes in circulating blood. b) An- meaning lack of, without, emia- meaning blood. Low amount of blood or blood low in hemoglobin.
APONEUROSIS	a) A sheet-like layer of connective tissue connecting a muscle to the part that it moves or a sheath enclosing a muscle. b) A flat sheet of connective tissue to support or connect muscles.
APPENDICITIS	a) Inflammation of the vermiform appendix. b) Swollen, red, painful condition of the appendix usually with infection present.
ARTHRITIS	a) Inflammation of a joint. b) Swollen, red, painful joint.
ASTIGMATISM	a) Ametropia caused by differences in curvature in different meridians of the refractive surfaces of the eye. b) An irregular cornea or lens of the eye causing the image to be out of focus and resulting in faulty vision. (Lens of eye not evenly shaped such as poor quality window glass. This results in faulty vision because of out of focus image on retina.)
ATONIC	a) Absence of or lack of muscle tone. b) Flabby or weak muscles.
ATRIUM	a) An external chamber or entrance hall, upper chambers of the heart. b) A chamber, such as the upper chambers - right and left of the heart.
AXILLA	a) The armpit b) The underarm.
AXILLARY	a) Of or pertaining to the axilla. b) To do with the underarm area.

ANEMIA

APONEUROSIS

APPENDICITIS

ARTHRITIS

ASTIGMATISM

ATONIC

ATRIUM

AXILLA

AXILLARY

a) PRIMARY
b) SECONDARY

BILE	a) The secretion of the liver serving the digestive tract by breaking down fats physically, so that lipase can digest them. b) A greenish colored liquid produced in the liver which helps in the digestion of fats.
BRACHIAL	a) Pertaining to the arm, brachium - left arm. b) Means arm, to do with.
BRONCHUS	a) One of the larger passages conveying air to right or left principal bronchus and within the lungs. (Lobar and Segmented Bronchi) b) Large air passageway (tube) for breathing between the windpipe and smaller passages in the lungs.
BRONCHI	a) Plural of bronchus. b) More than one bronchus.
CANCER	a) A malignant tumor. b) Growth of abnormal tissue cells which may spread and invade other parts of the body.
CANCEROUS	a) Pertaining to a cancer, or cancer-like. b) To do with cancer.
CAPILLARIES	a) Minute blood vessels between the arteries and venules or a similar channel conveying lymph. b) A very tiny blood vessel between the smallest arteries and veins which carry blood foods to the tissues.
CARDIAC	a) Pertaining to the heart. b) A term which means heart.
CAVA	a) Meaning hollow or cavity from the term vena cava. Hollow vein, the largest vein in the body returning blood to the heart, superior and inferior vena cava. b) Second portion of the term vena cava for hollow vein, the largest vein in the body, returns blood to the right upper chamber of the heart by two separate portions, the superior vena cava and inferior portion.

BILE

BRACHIAL

BRONCHUS

BRONCHI

CANCER

CANCEROUS

CAPILLARIES

CARDIAC

CAVA

a) PRIMARY
b) SECONDARY

CERVICAL	a) From cervix, latin for neck, pertaining to neck. b) To do with neck; from latin word for neck, cervix.
CHOLERA	a) An infectious disease condition marked by diarrhea and vomiting more commonly occurring in Asia in epidemic proportions. b) A disease condition of Asiatic countries that causes diarrhea (many watery stools).
CILIARY	a) Latin for hair, usually pertaining to the eye or eyelashes. b) To do with eyelashes or eyes, latin for hair.
COLIC	a) Acute paroxysmal abdominal pain. b) Sharp pains in the stomach (abdomen) which come and go.
COLONIC	a) Pertaining to the colon, the large bowel or intestine. b) To do with the colon, a large part of bowel which food passes through.
CONGENITAL	a) Present at, and existing from the time of birth. b) Condition to have at birth.
CONSTIPATION	a) A condition characterized by abnormally infrequent and difficult evacuation of feces. b) A condition of hard to pass and infrequent (few, scarce) stools (bowel movements).
CONSTIPATED	a) Affected with constipation. b) To have constipation.
CORNEA	a) The transparent anterior part of the eye. b) The thin clear covering over the front colored part of the eye.
CORONARY	a) Encircling in the manner of a crown, a term applied to blood vessels of the cardiac muscle. From the latin coronae, crown. b) Usually has to do with the blood vessels crowing (around in a circle) the heart muscle tissue.

CERVICAL

CHOLERA

CILIARY

COLIC

COLONIC

CONGENITAL

CONSTIPATION

CONST'PATED

CORNEA

CORONARY

a) PRIMARY
b) SECONDARY

CORPUSCLES	a) Any small mass, organ or body. b) Another term used for capillary, a very small blood vessel.
CRANIAL	a) Pertaining to the cranium, crania (Latin). The skeleton of the head exclusive of the mandible and facial bones. b) To do with the head, except the face, and jaw.
DEFERENS	a) Deferent, conducting or progressing away from a center or specific site of reference. b) From the term vas deferens, a small tube or vessel of the male (reproductive system).
DERMIS	a) The true skin or corium. b) Skin.
DIARRHEA	a) Frequent evacuation of watery feces. b) Many watery bowel movements.
DIASTOLIC	a) Refers to diastole, the dilation stage of the cardiac cycle. b) To do with diastole, the relaxation of heart muscle.
DIPHTHERIA	a) An infectious disease caused by corynebacterium diphtherial. Characterized by formation of a false membrane in the throat and nose. b) A very bad sore throat caused by a certain germ which makes a gray covering over the throat.
DIVERTICULITIS	a) Inflammation of a diverticulum, a pouch-like projection from the intestinal tract. b) Red, sore, swollen, pouch-like sacks on the intestinal wall.
D.N.A.	a) Deoxyribonucleic acid, a genetic element. b) The special substance which makes the people what they are, passed from the parents. Those with large noses, long legs, black hair, etc.

CORPUSCLES

CRANIAL

DEFERENS

DERMIS

DIARRHEA

DIASTOLIC

DIPHTHERIA

DIVERTICULITIS

D.N.A.

a) PRIMARY
b) SECONDARY

DORSAL

a) Directed toward or situated on the back surface, opposite of ventral.
b) Meaning to the back, used as a term for direction.

DUCTUS

a) Duct, ductus deferens, patent ductus.
b) For duct, an opening, or passageway.

DYSENTERY

a) Inflammation of the large intestine, with evacuation of liquid and bloody stools and tenesmus.
b) Sore, irritated bowels with passage of many loose stools and mucus.

DYSMENORRHEA

a) Painful menstrution.
b) Same.

ENDOCRINE

a) Secreting internally, into either tissue fluid or blood.
b) To make inside or within the body.

ENEMA

a) Introduction of fluid into the rectum.
b) To put fluid into the end opening of the bowel by means of a tube.

ENTERITIS

a) Inflammation of the intestine.
b) Red, sore, swollen, irritated small bowel.

EPIDERMIS

a) The outermost, nonvascular layer of the skin.
b) The top layer of skin.

EPIDIDYMIS

a) An elongated cord-like structure along the posterior border of the testes.
b) The first portion of the passageway of the male sperm from the back of the testes (where sperm is made) to the outside of the body.

EPIMYSIUM

a) The outer investment of a striated muscle.
b) The outer covering of a muscle.

DORSAL

DUCTUS

DYSENTERY

DYSMENORRHEA

ENDOCRINE

ENEMA

ENTERITIS

EPIDERMIS

EPIDIDYMIS

EPIMYSIUM

a) PRIMARY
b) SECONDARY

EPITHELIAL

a) Refers to cellular substance of skin and mucous membrane.
b) To do with skin cells.

EXOCRINE

a) Secreting externally.
b) To make and flow outside the body.

FALLOPIAN

a) Fallopian Tube - a passageway which the ovum passes through and where it may be fertilized on the way to the uterus.
b) A name for a certain tube in the female for passage of egg to womb.

FASCIA

a) A band or sheet of tissue investing and connecting muscles.
b) Same.

FECAL

a) Refers to feces.
b) To do with feces. Waste from digested food.

FECES

a) Excrement discharged from the bowels.
b) Waste product of digested food.

FETUS

a) The developing young in the uterus; applied especially to the human young from the seventh to the ninth week of gestation, until birth.
b) Name for human baby after the 2nd month of pregnancy until birth.

FIBROIDS

a) Resembling fiber or a fibrous structure.
b) A firm mass or tumor, not cancer.

GANGLIA

a) A mass of gray substance in the nervous system, especially an aggregation of cell bodies of neurons occurring outside the central nervous system. A form of cystic tumor on an aponeurosis or tendon.
b) A hollow, fluid filled mass or cystic tumor on a tendon.

GASTRITIS

a) Inflammation of the stomach.
b) Irritated, sore, red, swollen tissue of the stomach wall. (The pouch-like organ which holds and churns food to be digested.)

EPITHELIAL

EXOCRINE

FALLOPIAN

FASCIA

FECAL

FECES

FETUS

FIBROIDS

GANGLIA

GASTRITIS

a) PRIMARY
b) SECONDARY

GASTROENTERITIS	a) Inflammation of the stomach and intestine. b) Sore, red, swollen stomach and intestines.
GLAND	a) An organ that produces a specific product or secretion. b) A group of cells making up tissue that makes a substance given off into the blood.
GONORRHEA	a) Inflammation of the genital mucous membrane, caused by Neisseria Gonorrhoeae. b) A disease of the sex organs, caused by a certain spread germ. Caught by sexual contact or blood of those with disease.
GROIN	a) The junction of the abdomen and thigh. b) The spot where the upper leg and abdomen (stomach) meet.
HEMORRHAGE	a) Escape of blood from the blood vessels. b) Bleeding.
HEMORRHOIDS	a) A vascular tumor of the rectal mucous membrane. b) An enlarged blood vessel of the rectum, (lower bowel).
HEPATIC	a) Pertaining to the liver. From the Latin word "hepar" meaning liver. b) To do with the liver.
HERPES	a) Skin disease marked by clusters of small vesicles. b) A disease with little watery blisters. Example: herpes simplex - fever blisters; herpes zoster - shingles.
HILI (HILUS)	a) A depression at the entrance and exit of vessels, nerves and duct into a gland or organ. b) A depression where vessels enter or leave an organ.
HORMONE	a) A checmical substance produced in an organ, which being carried to an associated organ by the blood stream, excites in the latter organ a functional activity. b) Body chemical made in a gland (specialized tissue) for a special function, i. e. estrogen - made in ovary for female sex development.

GASTROENTERITIS

GLAND

GONORRHEA

GROIN

HEMORRHAGE

HEMORRHOIDS

HEPATIC

HERPES

HILI (HILUS)

HORMONE

a) PRIMARY
b) SECONDARY

HYPEROPIA

a) Farsightedness - focusing of parallel rays behind the retina.
b) Farsightedness - light rays entering eye come to focus behind the eye.

HYPERTENSION

a) Abnormally high tension; especially high blood pressure.
b) Same.

HYSTERECTOMY

a) Operation of excising the uterus.
b) Removal of the uterus by surgery.

ILIAC

a) Pertaining to the ilium, the broad upper part of the innominate bones.
b) To do with the ilium, the broad upper part of the hip bone.

INFLUENZA

a) An acute infectious epidemic disease marked by depression, distressing fever, acute catarrhal inflammation of the nose, larynx, and bronchi, neurologic and muscular pains, gastro-intestinal pains and disorder, headache, insomnia and convulsions. Caused by a filterable virus and lasts few days to one or two weeks.
b) Flu - a disease which can be mild to severe with a great number of body reactions affecting only one part to all parts of the body.

INTERCOSTAL

a) Situated between the ribs. Latin costa - bib.
b) Between ribs.

INTESTINAL

a) Pertaining to the intestines.
b) Of the intestine.

INTESTINES

a) Membranous tube extending from the stomach to the anus. The first, longer and narrow portion is the small intestine and the larger shorter portion is the large intestine.
b) Same.

HYPEROPIA

HYPERTENSION

HYSTERECTOMY

ILIAC

INFLUENZA

INTERCOSTAL

INTESTINAL

INTESTINES

a) PRIMARY
b) SECONDARY

LACRIMATION

a) The secretion and discharge of tears.
b) Crying or flowing of tears.

LAXATIVES

a) Mildly aperient medicine.
b) A medicine or drug which causes fast passage of bowel waste.

LEUKEMIA

a) Leuk - white, emia - suffix for blood. Fatal disease with marked increase in number of blood leukocytes (white blood cells).
b) A deadly disease with high increase in white blood cells not able to do the job of helping the body fight infection.

LEUKORRHEA

a) A whitish, viscous discharge from the vagina and uterine cavity.
b) A white thick fluid which flows (runs) out of the female organs (birth canal).

LUMBAR

a) Pertaining to the loins.
b) To do with the lower back. "Small of the back."

LUMBROSACRAL

a) Pertaining to the lumbar and sacral regions of the body and to the structures, especially the bones and joints, found in these areas.
b) To do with the area of the back or spinal column from below the waist to the "tail bone".

LUNG

a) Either one of the pair of thoracic organs which serve for the aeration of the blood.
b) One of the two parts of the body that takes in and lets out air (breathing), and takes oxygen from the air to give up to the blood. The lungs are in the chest.

LYMPH

a) The fluid taken up and discharged by the lymphatics, also any watery fluid resembling the typical lymph.
b) The watery fluid on the tissues like that which is in a blister.

LACRIMATION

LAXATIVES

LEUKEMIA

LEUKORRHEA

LUMBAR

LUMBROSACRAL

LUNG

YMPH

a) PRIMARY
b) SECONDARY

LYMPHATIC

a) Pertaining to lymph.
b) To do with lymph.

LYMPHOCYTES

a) A variety of leukocytes which arises in the lymph nodes. It has a single nucleus and non-granular protoplasm.
b) A type of white blood cell with one nucleus (central mass).

MALIGNANCIES

a) Virulent and tending to go from bad to worse.
b) A very serious and deadly condition.

MALNUTRITION

a) Imperfect assimilation and nutrition.
b) A state of health where proper foods are not eaten or are not absorbed (digested or taken into) by the body.

MASTECTOMY

a) Excision of the breast.
b) Surgical removal of the breast.

MENOPAUSE

a) Period when menstruation ceases.
b) Change of life.

MENSES

a) The monthly flow of blood from the genital tract of women - menstruation.
b) Bloody flow - occurring once a month from the female when not pregnant, (expecting a baby).

MENSTRUAL

a) Pertaining to the menses.
b) To do with the female (menses) periods.

MUCOSA

a) Means mucous membrane.
b) Body tissue which lines body openings and from which there is a flow of thick fluid.

MUCOSAL

a) Pertains to mucosa.
b) Same.

MUCOUS

a) Pertaining to mucus.
b) Same.

LYMPHATIC

LYMPHOCYTES

MALIGNANCIES

MALNUTRITION

MASTECTOMY

MENOPAUSE

MENSES

MENSTRUAL

MUCOSA

MUCOSAL

MUCOUS

a) PRIMARY
b) SECONDARY

MUCUS

a) A thick watery secretion of mucous glands.
b) A thick watery fluid made in the special tissues to provide moisture (wetness).

MYELOGENOUS

a) Produced in bone marrow.
b) Made in the material in the center of the bone.

MYOMA

a) Any tumor formed of muscle tissue.
b) A growth or mass of muscle tissue.

MYONEURAL

a) Pertaining to the muscle and nerve.
b) Same.

MYOPIA

a) Ametropia in which parallel rays come to a focus in front of the retina - vision being better for near objects than far.
b) Nearsightedness - short distance sight better than far.

NAUSEA

a) Tendency to vomit.
b) The uneasy feeling that comes before vomiting. (Bringing up food from the stomach.)

NEURALGIC

a) From neuralgia - pain in a nerve.
b) Same.

NEURITIS

a) Inflammation of a nerve.
b) Red, sore, swollen nerve.

NONMENSTRUAL

a) Without having menstrual periods.
b) Same.

OINTMENT

a) A semi-solid preparation for external application to the body, official ointments consisting of medicinal substnaces incorporated in suitable vehicles.
b) A paste or cream for putting on the skin which contains a medicine.

MUCUS

MYELOGENOUS

MYOMA

MYONEURAL

MYOPIA

NAUSEA

NEURALGIC

NEURITIS

NONMENSTRUAL

OINTMENT

a) PRIMARY
b) SECONDARY

OPHTHALMOLOGIST	a) A medical doctor specializing in the study and treatment of the eye and its disorders. b) Eye doctor.
ORGANISM	a) An individual animal or plant. b) A single animal or plant usually referred to as a germ.
OVA	a) Ovum - egg. The female reproductive element that may develop into a new organism. b) Eggs - ovum. Occurs in the female for the beginning of a new individual.
OVARIAN	a) Pertaining to an ovary. b) To do with the ovary where the female eggs are made.
OVULATION	a) The maturation and discharge of the ovum from the ovary. b) The making and letting of an egg.
PANCREAS	a) A large, elongated, gland behind the stomach and in relation to the spleen and the duodenum. b) A large, long grape-like gland (special tissue) located on the left side of the body above the waist just under the stomach which helps in digesting food with the fluids it makes.
PARATHYROID	a) One of four small glands on the lateral lobes of the thyroid. b) One of four small glands in the lower neck.
PATHOGEN	a) Any disease producing agent or micro-organism. b) A germ.
PATHOGENIC	a) Causing a disease. b) Germ causing a disease.
PATHOLOGY	a) The scientific study of the alterations produced by disease. b) The study of disease.

OPHTHALMOLOGIST

ORGANISM

OVA

OVARIAN

OVULATION

PANCREAS

PARATHYROID

PATHOGEN

PATHOGENIC

PATHOLOGY

a) PRIMARY
b) SECONDARY

PELLAGRA

a) A condition due to deficiency of nicotinic acid, marked by anorexia, weakness, malaise, and characteristic cutaneous lessions and sometimes leading to mental depression.
b) A disease caused by lack of a B vitamin which may make a person weak, with a loss of appetite - an all over unwell feeling with skin sores and sometimes a let down mental feeling.

PELVIS

a) The basin formed by the hip bones and lower portion of the vertebral column, constituting the lowest part of the trunk.
b) The hips - bone formation in a bowl shape supported by the legs and containing the male and female organs and bowels.

PERIOSTEUM

a) A specialized connective tissue covering all bones and having bone-forming potentialities.
b) The thin covering of bones which helps new bone growth after breaks.

PHLEBITIS

a) Inflammation of a vein.
b) Swelling, redness and irritation of the vein walls with pain.

PHRENIC

a) Pertaining to the diaphragm or to the mind.
b) Usually has to do with the diaphragm - the muscle used in breathing and is a dividing line between chest and abdomen.

PLASMA

a) The fluid portion of whole blood obtained by centrifuging or sedimentation.
b) The fluid portion of whole blood after the cells (solids) have settled to the bottom.

PLEXUS

a) A network or tangle, chiefly of veins or nerves.
b) A crossing of many nerves or blood vessels.

PNEUMONIA

a) An acute inflammation of the lung marked by formation of an exudate in the interstitial and cellular portions.
b) A lung disease where fluid is formed in the air sacs therefore preventing good oxygen supply.

PELLAGRA

PELVIS

PERIOSTEUM

PHLEBITIS

PHRENIC

PLASMA

PLEXUS

PNEUMONIA

a) PRIMARY
b) SECONDARY

POLIOMYELITIS

a) Inflammation of gray substance of the spinal cord.
b) A disease caused by a germ affecting the nerves of the spinal cord which control movements.

PORTAL

a) An avenue of entrance.
b) Usually refers to the vein which enters the liver from the digestive tract.

PREMENSTRUAL

a) Preceding menstruation.
b) Before the menstrual period.

PSYCHOGENIC

a) Originating in the mind.
b) Beginning in the mind.

PTOMAINE

a) A basic substance derived from putrefying tissue.
b) A poison formed by germ action on body tissue.

PUBERTY

a) The period marked by the beginning development of secondary sex characteristics.
b) The age of growth for the boy and girl when the sex becomes more noticed. Hair growth, voice change, breasts in female, usually around 12 to 14 years to 16 or 18 years.

PULMONARY

a) Pertaining to the lungs.
b) To do with the lungs.

PULSE

a) The impact felt in a vessel caused by blood forced out by contraction of the heart.
b) The pressure of the blood felt against the artery walls when the heart beats.

RECTUM

a) Distal portion of large intestine.
b) The end part of the long winding tube of the digestive tract which holds the waste after food is disgested until ready to be emptied.

RENAL

a) Pertaining to the kidney.
b) To do with the kidney.

POLIOMYELITIS

PORTAL

PREMENSTRUAL

PSYCHOGENIC

PTOMAINE

PUBERTY

PULMONARY

PULSE

RECTUM

RENAL

a) PRIMARY
b) SECONDARY

RESPIRATORY

a) The exchange of oxygen and carbon dioxide in the body in the lungs and in the cells.
b) Breathing.

RETINA

a) The innermost tunic of the eyeball, containing the nervous elements for reception and transmission of visual stimuli.
b) The inside lining of the eye containing the special cells for sight.

SALIVARY

a) Pertaining to saliva the enzyme of the mouth that aids in the digesting of starches.
b) From saliva - the juice in the mouth that wets food and helps break it down for use by the body.

SALPINGITIS

a) Inflammation of the fallopian tube, or the eustachian tube.
b) Redness, swelling and soreness of the tube to the uterus usually, or the tube connecting the throat and middle ear.

SCIATICA

a) Neuralgia and neuritis of the sciatic nerve.
b) Pain and irritation of the large nerve from the hip into the upper leg.

SCROTUM

a) The pouch containing the testes.
b) The outer covering over the male sex organ which is located outside the body between the legs.

SEMINAL

a) Pertaining to semen - a fluid discharged at ejaculation in the male, consisting of secretion of glands associated with the urogenital tract and containing spermatozoa.
b) To do with semen. The fluid expelled during sexual intercourse.

SENSORY

a) Pertaining to sensation. An impression produced by impulses conveyed by an afferent nerve to the sensorium.
b) To do with sensation. A feeling or impression from another source. A sensory nerve - one which carries feeling, pain, cold, hot, etc.

RESPIRATORY

RETINA

SALIVARY

SALPINGITIS

SCIATICA

SCROTUM

SEMINAL

SENSORY

a) PRIMARY
b) SECONDARY

SEROSA

a) Any serous membrane.
b) A type of thin tissue which makes a thin watery fluid.

SEROUS

a) Pertaining to serum. Thin and watery-like serum.
b) Same.

SPERMATIC
SPERMATOZOA
SPERMATOZOON

a) Male reproduction cells which develops in the testes and is discharged in the semen.
b) Same.

SPINE
SPINAL

a) A slender, thornlike process of bone. The vertebral column.
b) Back bone.

SPLEEN

a) A large gland like organ situated in the upper part of the abdominal cavity on the left side, lateral to the cardiac end of the stomach.
b) A large mass of tissue located in the left side of the body above the waist and next to the stomach that makes white blood cells.

SPRUE

a) Thrush, a chronic disease marked by sore mouth, indigestion, diarrhea with frothy stools, loss of weight and anemia.
b) A disease (thrush) that shows signs of sore mouth, loose watery bowel movements with loss of weight.

STRABISMUS

a) Absence of normal relations of the visual axes in the primary position or failure of the eyes to follow one another normally in any conjunctive or disjunctive movement.
b) Cross-eyedness.

SUPRARENAL

a) Above a kidney.
b) Same.

SURGEON

a) A practioner of surgery.
b) One who does surgery.

SEROSA

SEROUS

SPERMATIC
SPERMATOZOA
SPERMATOZOON

SPINE
SPINAL

SPLEEN

SPRUE

STRABISMUS

SUPRARENAL

SURGEON

a) PRIMARY
b) SECONDARY

SURGERY

a) The branch of medicine which treats disease by manual and operative procedures.
b) The branch of medicine which treats disease by cutting methods or moving parts with the hands.

SYMPTOM

a) An organic or physiologic manifestation of disease of which the patient is usually aware and frequently complains.
b) A noticeable sign of disease, such as fever, pain, swelling, rash, etc.

SYNDROME

a) A combination of symptoms resulting from a single cause or so commonly occurring together as to constitute a distinct clinical entity.
b) A group of symptoms that when commonly seen together make up a certain disease.

SYPHILIS

a) A venereal disease cuased by Treponema Pallidum leading to many structural and cutaneous lesions.
b) A disease caused by a certain germ during the sex act, passed from infected mother to baby or by direct blood contact (which untreated will show skin signs, body form changes, or destruction to the nervous system).

TENDON

a) A fibrous cord of connective tissue continuous with muscle fibers and attaching muscle to bone or cartilage.
b) A tough tissue in strands which connects muscle to bone.

TESTES
TESTIS

a) The structures in the male in which the spermatozoa develop, the male gonad which corresponds to the female ovary.
b) The male sex gland where the sperm and male hormones are made and escape.

TESTICULAR

a) Refers to testes.
b) Same.

THIGH

a) The portion of the leg above the knee.
b) The part of the leg above the knee.

SURGERY

SYMPTOM

SYNDROME

SYPHILIS

TENDON

TESTES
TESTIS

TESTICULAR

THIGH

a) PRIMARY
b) SECONDARY

THORACIC	a) Pertaining to the chest (thorax). b) To do with the chest.
THYROID	a) The thyroid gland, shield-like produces a hormone which aids body metabolism. b) A special tissue located just below the neck which makes a fluid used in the body for growth and energy.
TRACHEA	a) The passage from the larynx to the bronchi. b) The windpipe.
TUBERCLE	a) A small rounded module produced by the bacillus of tuberculosis, or a small module or small eminence, especially one on a bone for attachment of a tendon. b) A small bump on a bone for muscle connection or a small lump made by the germ causing tuberculosis.
TUBULES	a) Minute structures or canals found in various parts of the body. b) Very small tubes or canals, passageways in parts of the body.
TUMOR	a) A swelling or enlargement especially one due to pathologic overgrowth of tissue. b) A growth of tissue which is not normal.
TYPHOID	a) Resembling typhers; typhoid fever. b) A disease with high fever and skin rash caused by germ passed to man by a flee or a person who has the disease through their body wastes.
UREA	a) A crystallizable compound, the chief end-product of amino acid metabolism in the body, a pharmaceutical preparation of which is sometimes used to promote durresis. b) A part of urine formed by the (burning) use of proteins in the body or a chemical used in a drug for forming urine.

THORACIC

THYROID

TRACHEA

TUBERCLE

TUBULES

TUMOR

TYPHOID

UREA

a) PRIMARY
b) SECONDARY

URETER

a) The tubular organ through which urine passes from kidney to bladder.
b) A tube connecting between the kidney (where urine is made) and the bladder where urine is held until let out for the passage of urine.

URINE

a) The fluid secreted by the kidneys, stored in the bladder and discharged through the urethra.
b) A fluid formed by the kidneys for removing wastes from the blood.

UTERINE

a) Pertaining to or to do with the uterus.
b) Same.

UTERUS

a) The hollow organ in the female mammal in which the young develops during gestation.
b) A hollow pear-shaped and sized organ in the female located low in the pelvis for the growth of a new individual.

VAGINA

a) The canal in the female, from the vulva to the cervix of the uterus that receives the penis of the male in sexual congress.
b) The passageway in the female, from below the womb to the outside for the entrance of the male penis (sex organ). The passage for the bloody fluid when the egg is not fertilized and for passage of the baby at birth if the egg is fertilized and grows.

VARICOSE

a) Enlarged and tortuous.
b) Usually to do with a varicose vein, a stretched-out and twisted vessel that has lost ability to return to normal size.

VAS

a) A vessel.
b) Usually as vas deferens, a vessel away from the testis in the male.

VENA

a) Vein, vena cava, vein returning blood to the heart from the lower part of the body and upper part.
b) Same.

URETER

URINE

UTERINE

UTERUS

VAGINA

VARICOSE

VAS

VENA

a) PRIMARY
b) SECONDARY

VENTRAL	a) Pertaining to the abdomen or to any venter, directed toward or situation on the belly surface opposite of dorsal. b) The front of the body.
VENTRICLE	a) A small cavity or chamber, as in the brain or the heart. b) Same.
VENULES	a) Small veins. b) Same.
VERTEBRAE	a) The segments of the spine. b) The unusual shaped bones of the spine.
VESICLE	a) A small, sac-like cavity; a circumscribed, elevated, fluid containing lesion of the skin, 5mm or less in diameter. b) A small blister.
VOMITING	a) Forcible ejection of contents of stomach through the mouth. b) Bringing up stomach contents through the mouth without intention (desire).
WRIST	a) The region of the joint between the forearm and hand, the carpus. b) Where the arm joins the hands.
ZASTER	a) Herpes zaster. b) Term used as herpes zaster.

VENTRAL

VENTRICLE

VENULES

VERTEBRAE

VESICLE

VOMITING

WRIST

ZASTER

NEED TO KNOW WORDS

Acid _____

_____

Active _____

_____

Acute _____

_____

Alkali _____

_____

Anatomy _____

_____

Anterior _____

_____

Arteries _____

_____

Bacteria _____

_____

Bladder _____

_____

Bowels _____

_____

Bronchi

Carbon Dioxide

Cardium

Cells

Centrifuge

Cerebellum

Cerebrum

Cessation

Chronic

Circulation

Clavicle

Colon

Commence

Communicable

Component

Contagious

Constituent

Culture

Diaphragm

Esophagus

Excretion

Expire

Femur

Fertilization

Fetus

Fungus

Generalized

Genetic

Gestation

Gynecology

Gravity

Hereditary

Horizontal

Humerus

Hypertension

Ilium

Inferior

Insidious

Intermittent

Intestines

Irregular

Kidney

Larynx

Latent

Lateral

Liver

Local

Lungs

Mandible

Maxilla

Microscope

Medial

Mineral

Nutrition

Oblique

Obstetrics

Opthalmology

Origin

Orthopedics

Origin

Orthopedics

Oxygen

Pediatrics

Pharynx

Physiology

Posterior

Psychiatry

Quality

Quantity

Radius

Reproduction

Resistant

Respiration

Secretion

Spastic, Spasm

Specific

Sporadic

Stable

Sternum

Stomach

Superficial

Superior

Symptom

Tibia

Tissue

Trachia

Ulna

Veins

Vertebra_____

_____

Virus_____

_____

Vitamin_____

_____